

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

(ESTABLISHED 1873.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

One Dollar per Year,
Invariably in Advance.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
MONEY sent us, otherwise than by registered letter, postal note or draft on New York, will be at the risk of the sender.

AGENTS.—We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer canvassers, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who would like to be employed as agents should send us their names and addresses, and we will select such as we think best.

ADDRESSES, RESIDENCES, Etc.—Addresses should be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as the new address. In sending, subscribers should be careful to give the full name of the person to whom the paper is to be sent, and to give the full name of the person to whom the paper is to be sent, and to give the full name of the person to whom the paper is to be sent.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household topics. Letters should be sent to the Editor with concise and pertinent matter. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage. We are not responsible for the return of letters unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1888.

MEMORIAL DAY.

MAKE IT A LOGAN DAY.

Comrades, do not forget on Memorial Day to honor the great man who instituted the beautiful and patriotic custom of decorating soldiers' graves. Send in, from every place where Memorial day is observed, a contribution toward erecting a monument to the Great Volunteer.

A DUTY AT CONVENTIONS.
Now is the season of political conventions—City, County, District, State and National—Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, Labor and Greenback.

At most, if not all of these held north of the Potomac and the Ohio, there will be adopted the customary rhetorical resolutions of gratitude to the gallant soldiers and sailors whose valor preserved the Nation, and in favor of liberal pensions to their widows and orphans.

These are all very fine so far as they go, but, unfortunately, they do not go very far. They do not lead to results, and results are what the veterans demand.

No politician elected to office on the platform of such vague generalization. He does not regard it as being directed at him at all, but a mere rhetorical flourish for the entertainment and pleasure of the people.

There is a much better way than this, and we urge it upon comrades with all the earnestness possible. It is that they go into all the conventions of the parties with which they vote, and insist that, instead of these empty and sounding phrases, there shall be an unmistakable declaration in favor of something specific and definite, which will be binding on the party, and upon all the candidates who accept nominations.

Unquestionably the best thing to do now is to secure an emphatic endorsement of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Pension Bill, and instructions to all candidates to do everything in their power to secure its enactment into law. A general specific declaration in favor of this bill will be worth a half century of "resolving in favor of nothing in particular."

Let comrades of all shades of political belief make it their duty to secure from every convention in which they participate the action that we have advised. Let them see that one of their number is put on every Committee on Resolutions, and let him make his work to incorporate into the platform an endorsement of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Pension Bill, and instructions to all candidates to support it. Let no convention pass without this, or without capable and zealous comrades—who can make effective speeches—urging the endorsement of this specific measure of justice.

Then will success be speedy and certain.

Have you asked all your acquaintances to subscribe for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE? If not, do so at once, to give the paper more power in championing the cause of the veterans.

MATSON'S MANGLE.
If the time when a man should break down under the strains and hardships of service in the field were within his control, then there would be some logical basis for Col. Matson's proposition to pare and subdivide the pension to him and his widow.

If it were within his power to determine whether he would withstand the debilitating influences of pneumonia, rheumatism and malaria three months, six months, or one year, then it would be more plausible to put his pension through a course of decimal and vulgar fractions, and go into an operation of percentage to determine how much relief he shall receive from the Government and how much from Township Overseers of the Poor.

But this is as far as possible from being the case. A man had no more to do with when he should break down than he had with when he should be born or die. All that there was for him was to offer himself to the Government, and serve it as long as he was able. When the end came he had to accept it—whether it was three months or three years from his date of enlistment. In like manner, if he died his widow gave all she had to the Nation, and the length of time she had to live was determined by the length of his enlistment and death did not enter into the question. Her loss was precisely the same whether he served three months or three years.

The Government accepted from him all that he had to give. It would be more proper to say that it required from him all that he had to give. Its demand was perpetual at the moment. It did not allow him to wait three or four years before rendering the service, and encountering the hardships to which he succumbed, but it demanded it of him then and there—perhaps with six weeks after his enlistment.

Col. Matson would have it now come in and take a mean advantage of the patriotic readiness of the men to relieve its urgent necessities. The men whom, in great emergencies, it hurried directly from their homes to the front, and ruined their health by the extraordinary demands it made upon their unseasoned bodies, are to be punished for the enthusiastic promptitude with which they responded to its requirements. If they had been more leisurely in reaching the field their pensions would have been greater.

Take as an illustration thousands of men from Col. Matson's own State—Indiana. In the Summer of 1862, when Bragg and Kirby Smith were making their famous raid against Cincinnati and Louisville, there was an urgent call for men to save those cities from capture and destruction. The response was equal to the uprising the year before, when Washington was in danger. Within 20 days Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin

sent 90,000 infantry to the front. The energetic Governor of Indiana—O. P. Morton—led all the rest, and in an incredibly short time tens of thousands of citizens of that State had left their peaceful vocations, and were marching and fighting like veterans in Central Kentucky. The strain of this hasty transformation of citizens into soldiers in a severe campaign was enormous. It depleted the regiments, for all but the strongest broke down under it. Yet it was worth all that it cost, for the rebels were turned back and the great cities saved. Yet to the Indians who rendered this incalculable service, and were broken down by it, Col. Matson's amendments would give but a few cents a month. Certainly these men and their widows are entitled to as much as was given the volunteers of the Mexican war for a short stay in camp.

In effect, he would punish them by a reduction of their pensions for the haste they made to confront and beat back the enemy. Had they been more deliberate, and taken months instead of days to reach the front, they would fare better under Col. Matson's scheme.

There are a multitude of other instances in which injustice is equally glaring. Take the Pennsylvanians who responded to the call of Aug. 4, 1862, and before they were fully organized, were hurried into the battle of Antietam, and lost heavily.

There is only one just rule, and that is that every disabled veteran is entitled to a pension from the Government, and the lowest pension must in decency be enough to give him the common necessities of life. The Government cannot, with any regard for its dignity and self-respect, offer the man who gave everything to it less than will suffice to maintain life in tolerable comfort.

It is a duty you owe to your comrades to get at least one new subscriber for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WHAT IS FEARED.
It is greatly feared by the friends of the Disability Pension Bill that a scheme is being plotted to force through the mangling amendments under the lash of a harsh enforcement of parliamentary rules.

It is alleged that at some "suspension day" in the near future Col. Matson, as Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, will move for "a suspension of the rules for the purpose of passing Senate Bill 181 as amended."

The effect of this motion will be that every friend of the veterans in the House will be compelled to vote in favor of the suspension of the rules for the purpose of passing the bill in precisely the form that Col. Matson has reported it—mangling amendments and all—or else go on record as opposed to any pension legislation. No debate will be allowed, no amendments, no propositions to substitute some other bill. The only question will be whether they will vote to suspend the rules for the purpose of passing that identical bill, without a single alteration, with the additional pressure that this is the first, and probably will be the last, time this session that they will be allowed an opportunity to vote on a general pension bill.

We can hardly believe that this is true. Whatever motives—political or personal—Col. Matson may have for mangling the Disability Bill, we feel confident that he will not be so unfair to those who differ from him and so unjust to the disabled veterans and the widows of veterans as to gag all discussion and shut off every attempt to amend the bill in accordance with the wishes of the G.A.R.

A CRUSHER.
A point made by Reed, of Maine, during his tariff speech last Saturday was a crusher. He said:

"Here is another unthought gun" called "the market of the world." The markets of the world, how broad and cold these words are! They stretch from the frozen regions of the northern pole across the blazing tropics of the ice-bound shores of the antarctic continent. All this we can have if we will give up the little handsbreadth called the United States of America. What are these markets of the world? To hear these rhetorical declamations, you would imagine the markets of the world a vast vacuum, waiting till now for American goods to break through, roll in, and fill the yearning void.

Does your mouth water over the prospect? What market do you give up for all this? Where is the best market in the world? Where have the people the most money to spend? Right here in the United States of America after 27 years of protection. And you want to give up such a market for the markets of the world. Why, the history of such a transaction was told 2,000 years ago. It is classic. You will find it in the works of Aeschylus.

Once there was a dog. He was a nice little dog. Nothing the matter with him except a few foolish free-trade ideas in his head. He was trotting along happy as the day, for he had in his mouth a nice shoveler of succulent meat. By and by he came to a stream bridge over a plank. He trotted along, and looking over the side of the plank, he saw the markets of the world. He divined for them. A minute after he was crawling up the bank the wettest, the sickest, the nastiest, the most mutinous dog that ever saw a shoveler.

Nothing could better illustrate the supremacy of folly of destroying our home markets, of which we are sure, in order to get a shy at some elusive "foreign markets," of which we can never be sure.

So long as we import from foreign countries about \$700,000,000 of goods every year, the greater portion of which should be produced in our boundaries, it is idle to talk about hunting up "foreign markets."

Trade, like charity, begins at home.

Our own people are the best customers we can have. For example, it will be much more profitable to us in every way to manufacture for our own people the \$50,000,000 worth of iron and steel goods which they bought abroad last year, than to try to make a market for that amount somewhere in South America, or Africa, or Europe. When we get so that we can supply our own people with the great staples, it will be vastly easier to push the sale of the same in other parts of the world.

Have you asked all your acquaintances to subscribe for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE? If not, do so at once, to give the paper more power in championing the cause of the veterans.

IN FAVOR OF FAIR PLAY.

The friends of pension legislation who do not approve of Col. Matson's plan of putting through such bills as he may elect under the gag rule, have been actively engaged for the past week in an effort to get a time set apart by the Committee on Rules for the fair consideration of the matter. Maj. McKinley formulated a petition, which Messrs. Sawyer, of New York, and La Follette and Clark, of Wisconsin, have been circulating, asking this committee to set apart several days for the consideration of the pending bills in which the veterans are interested. Up to the close of this week the following Members of the House had signed the paper: Messrs. Adams, Allen, of Massachusetts; Allen, of Michigan; Arnold, Atkinson, Baker, of New York; Baker, of Illinois; Bayne, Belden, Bingham, Boothman, Bound, Boutelle, Bowden, Brewer, T. H. B. Browne, Browne, of Indiana; Brown, of Ohio; Brumm, Bunnell, Butterworth, Cannon, Caswell, Cheadle, Clark, Cogswell, Conger, Crouse, Catcheon, Dalzell, Darlington, Dingler, Farquhar, Findley, Fitch, Flood, Fuller, Fauntleroy, Gear, Gest, Goff, Grosvenor, Grout, Guenther, Hall, Henderson, of Iowa; Henderson, of Illinois; Hermann, Hiestand, Hires, Hitt, Holmes, Hopkins, of Illinois; Hovey, Hunter, Jackson, Johnston, of Indiana; Keen, Kelley, Kennedy, Kerr, Ketcham, La Follette, Laidlaw, Laird, Lind, Lodge, Long, Lyman, Maffett, Mason, McCullough, McKinley, Milliken, Morrill, Nelson, O'Donnell, Osborne, Patton, Payson, Perkins, Peters, Rockwell, Romeis, Russell, of Connecticut; Ryan, Sawyer, Seull, Seymour, Spooner, Steele, Symes, E. B. Taylor, J. D. Taylor, Thomas, of Kentucky; Thomas, of Wisconsin; Thompson, of Ohio; Vandever, Wade, Warner, Weber, West, White, of New York; Wickham, Wilber, Williams, Yardley, Yost, Burrows, Dorsey, Hanger, McComas, McCormick and McKenna.

It is hoped that during the coming week the Committee on Rules will act upon this petition. There is now pending before the committee a resolution introduced by Mr. Morrill providing for the time needed.

It is to be expected that the keen-witted, money-craving German Jews who own Puck, should be bitterly opposed to veterans and to pensions. Why should they be otherwise? They have not the slightest interest in the country's past, present or future, except from the standpoint of their narrow, selfish business interests. They regard us simply as people out of whom they can make money, just as they would regard the Russians, the Brazilians, or the Turks. The reason that they come among us rather than go to Turkey, Brazil or Russia is because the chances for making more money out of us are better.

They care no more for our life-and-death struggle to maintain the Union than they do for Russia's mighty effort to capture Constantinople, or the Sultan of Morocco's attempt to get hold of his "protected" subjects to squeeze their wealth out of them. The men who died in the Wilderness are as indifferent to them as those who died on the slopes of the Balkans. As neither Puck nor its patrons can make any money or other personal advantage out of them, they are therefore bored and nuisances, to be derided, calumniated and caricatured for the sport of the un-American horde which has flocked to New York to fasten on the throat of our industry and commerce.

MATSON'S MANGLE has one quality of which too much cannot be said, and that is its economy. Under it many disabled veterans and their widows may get as low as five cents per month. Tens of thousands will be put off with less than \$1 a month. The average pension will scarcely be more than one-third what the Disability Bill urged by the G.A.R. gave to every disabled veteran and his widow. Then the difference between \$2 a month and \$5 to minor orphans will be an immense saving to the Treasury. If heaping disabled veterans, their widows and orphans out of money justly due them is a merit, then Col. Matson's bill can justly claim an immense amount of merit.

The fourth plank in the platform of the Ohio Democracy reads:

We favor the payment of liberal pensions to Union soldiers and sailors and a tender care for the widows and orphans.

Our only objection to this is that it is not specific enough. There should have been a more exact definition of "liberal pensions" and "tender care for the widows and orphans." Certainly the convention did not consider Matson's average pension of less than \$5 a month for disabled veterans "liberal pensions," nor 90 cents a month for the widows and \$2 for the orphans, "tender care," and it should have said so.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Pension Bill proposes that the men who saved the Union and did an unparalleled amount of fighting and marching, shall not be depreciated below the men who rendered much less service in the war of 1812 and the Mexican war.

On the Tariff Issue THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE's dominant principle is to keep the revenues intact until the debts due the soldiers and the bondholders are paid off.

Our friends of the veterans are not wanting, we are glad to see, in evidences of appreciation. Maj. Morrill, of Kansas, has been renominated for Congress by acclamation, without a suspicion of opposition. The old soldier does not appear to be "played out."

Not much.

THE G.A.R. has persistently demanded that no man who served his country faithfully shall be humiliated by consignment to the poorhouse. The Matson bill wants to make a compromise on the humiliation, and administer it in broken doses.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE PENSION BILL.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Pension Bill is meeting with the heartiest commendation from comrades in all parts of the country. It pleases everyone with its fairness, its justice and the wide scope of its action. They all pronounce it vastly the best and most equitable general pension bill ever introduced in Congress. It does what no other bill ever proposed to do. To every honorably-discharged soldier who served not less than three months it gives a pension, which is in no case to be less than \$5, while those who served long terms get more in proportion, making the pension of those who served from the outbreak of the war till its close from \$14 to \$16 a month.

This combines the best ideas that have so far been urged in service pension legislation. It is a platform upon which all comrades can stand, and upon which all should hasten to place themselves. There can be no reason for any one withholding his support from it, since it goes farther and gives more to more deserving comrades than any other bill.

All that is now required to make it speedily successful is for all veterans and their friends to rally around it as their banner, to insist that it is the best expression of their wishes, to indorse it in Post meetings, Department Encampments, and the National Encampment, to have it formally approved in every political convention held in their country, and to write to their Representatives and Senators urging them to support it. If this is done with one accord there will be such a weight behind it that it cannot help being speedily passed.

WHO IS CORRECT?

During the debate on the Disability Bill in the Senate quite a number of Southern Senators asserted with much ostentatiousness that there was not a single disabled Confederate soldier in any poorhouse of their States, and they did not know of one who was actually in want. These assertions were received with becoming silence in all except one case, in which Senator Vest was confronted with the statement that there were quite a number of disabled Confederates in the poorhouses of his State.

Since then Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, who was Lee's Provost-Marshal-General, and possibly quite as high an authority in regard to the ex-rebels as any of the Senators, has written an appeal to the Maryland Legislature for the establishment of a home for disabled ex-rebels. In that he states that there are 20,000 disabled and destitute ex-rebels in the State of Maryland alone. A Maryland paper takes exception to this by saying that there never were but two regiments of 500 men each which left the State for the South, and it would be an extravagant estimate to say that altogether 5,000 Marylanders entered the rebel service.

If both Gen. Bradley Johnson's statements and that of the paper are correct, this would show an alarming state of things in the South. If there are 20,000 crippled and destitute ex-rebels remaining in Maryland alone of the 5,000 who entered the rebel service, what large numbers there must be in the rest of the South!

We mention this merely to show the untruth of the frequent assertions that there are no destitute ex-Confederates in the Southern States.

It is a duty you owe to your comrades to get at least one new subscriber for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

BERDAN SHARPSHOOTERS.

We regret to have to announce that the proposed monument for the Berdan Sharpshooters at Gettysburg, illustrated in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of the 2d of February last, cannot be dedicated this 25th anniversary for the reasons given in Gen. Berdan's letters, which we publish to-day. In our opinion the design is perfect, and we hope that it, or one very like it, will yet be adopted. We have several times referred to the importance of the attack made by this gallant corps to save the Round Top, and as the attack was a "running fire," something more than an ordinary monument is necessary. The importance of the attack cannot be overestimated. It was unquestionably the turning point of the day, and therefore of the war. We fully indorse the suggestion contained in the letter of Judge Nott to the commission, and are glad to see them embodied in the inscription.

Judging from the reception we saw the Sharpshooters give Gen. Berdan at Gettysburg, two years ago, the proposed meeting will be well worth an effort to witness.

OUR CLUB RAISERS.

Our friends sent in the following clubs last week:

S. Daniels, Modoc Co., Cal.	\$2.00
A. W. Hackett, Warren Co., Ky.	5.00
J. H. Harland, Washington Co., Ind.	5.00
Enos Cloud, Lyon Co., Kan.	5.00
W. M. Frank, Franklin Co., Mo.	5.00
Irish C. Reed, Carroll Co., Iowa.	8.00
J. H. Hales, Boone Co., Ill.	5.00
Henry Frank, Franklin Co., Mo.	5.00
R. H. Drake, DeKalb Co., Tenn.	5.00
J. D. Nelson, Fresno Co., Cal.	5.00
C. D. Kew, Calhoun Co., Mich.	5.00
J. L. Gilman, Iroquois Co., Ill.	10.00
P. G. Coyner, Ross Co., O.	5.00
F. Large, Black Hawk Co., Iowa.	5.00
Jas. Wood, Henry Co., Mo.	5.00
J. W. Toland, Warren Co., Ky.	5.00
E. T. Rice, Lawrence Co., Ky.	5.00
G. N. Sutton, Bergen Co., N. J.	5.00
Jos. Green, Ashtabula Co., O.	5.00
Peter Seibert, Rockland Co., N. Y.	5.00
R. H. Kent, Philadelphia Co., Pa.	5.00
J. F. Good, Richardson Co., Neb.	5.00
F. S. Kittredge, Lincoln Co., Dak.	5.00
J. T. Gregory, Soligmoir Co., Kan.	5.00
W. C. Preston, Hennepin Co., Minn.	5.00
P. E. Goff, Cumberland Co., Me.	10.00
P. G. Coyner, Ross Co., O.	5.00
W. H. Moore, Monroe Co., N. Y.	5.00
H. Jacques, Lackawanna Co., Pa.	5.00
J. W. Toland, Warren Co., Ky.	5.00
W. D. Paine, Red Willow Co., Neb.	15.00
E. G. Dixley, Oregon Co., N. Y.	5.00
J. W. Frank, Franklin Co., Mo.	5.00
A. Rollins, York Co., Me.	5.00
P. S. Harbaugh, Adams Co., Ky.	5.00
P. S. Bryant, Norfolk Co., Mass.	5.00
John Kent, Lancaster Co., Pa.	5.00
Frank Foster, Richardson Co., Neb.	5.00
F. M. Martin, Linn Co., Iowa.	7.00
George Porter, Hay Co., Mo.	5.00
J. H. Johnson, Sumner Co., Colo.	5.00
H. C. Wolf, Jasper Co., Iowa.	5.00

It is a duty you owe to your comrades to get at least one new subscriber for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE PENSION BILL.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, upon application therefor, the names of the surviving husbands and widows of soldiers and enlisted men of the military and naval services of the United States who actually served 90 days, or more, subsequent to the outbreak of March, 1861, and prior to the 21st day of December, 1865.

Sec. 2. That pensions under section 1 of this act shall be at the rate per month of one cent for each day's service rendered; and payable only from and after the passage of this act, and nothing herein contained shall be construed as to prevent any pensioner from receiving his pension under the provisions of the act in force at the time of his death, or special act at his election at any time: Provided, That no person shall receive more than one pension for the same period.

Sec. 3. That all invalid pensioners who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the Pension Office, or before Congress, may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, re-elect the benefits of this act, and nothing herein contained shall be construed as to prevent any pensioner from receiving his pension under the provisions of the act in force at the time of his death, or special act at his election at any time: Provided, That no person shall receive more than one pension for the same period.

Sec. 4. That if any honorably-discharged officer or enlisted man of the United States, who served during the period specified in section 1 of this act, had died, or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow, or widow, or child, or children, or children, or children, or